



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# THE BRYOLOGIST

---

VOL. XXII

MARCH, 1919

---

No. 2

## ENCALYPTA LACINIATA IN CENTRAL NEW YORK

ELIAS J. DURAND

In the BRYOLOGIST for January, Mr. Ralph S. Nanz writes of the occurrence of *Encalypta laciniata* (*E. ciliata*) in Enfield Ravine, Ithaca, N. Y., stating that it had been found only in that one ravine, and that no very logical explanation for its appearance so far from its natural habitat in the north could be given.

The writer's acquaintance with this moss dates from a bright day in April, 1890, when, as a freshman, he went to collect mosses in Fall Creek Ravine, bordering the Cornell Campus, with the late Professor W. R. Dudley, that prince of men and of teachers. Two species gathered that day had such striking peculiarities that they made a strong impression on his mind and still remain vivid in his memory. One was *Buxbaumia aphylla*, in the woods north of Triphammer Falls, the other was *Encalypta ciliata*, on the rocks at the north end of the swinging bridge. Specimens of both collected in 1890 were preserved, and plants have since been noted repeatedly in the same spots. The *Encalypta* certainly was no stranger to Professor Dudley at that time. The writer was constantly on the lookout for it in suitable spots during many subsequent years. While exact data are not at hand, the impression is strong that *Encalypta* has been seen in most of the larger ravines about Ithaca. At any rate, specimens were collected in Six-mile Creek near the narrows, in Fall Creek, and in Enfield. Doubtless, specimens in the Dudley Herbarium, at Stanford University, will prove its wider range. Certainly it is not confined to Enfield, nor is its occurrence there exceptional.

It is well known that several northern species of flowering plants, notably *Saxifraga aizoides*, *Pinguicula vulgaris* and *Primula Mistassinica*, inhabit the deep, cold ravines about the head of Cayuga Lake. The explanation for their occurrence by Professor Dudley doubtless applies also to mosses, that they "may have been driven down by the ice-sheet and have retained their foothold after its recession, finally retreating to the wet, shaded walls of the ravines which were then forming, where they now remain, isolated from the home of the species."

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS.

The January number of the BRYOLOGIST was published February 20, 1919.